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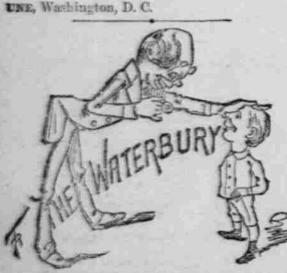
ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON ROST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 28, 1884.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new Waterbury watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate

A RARE CHANCE. The most valuable of military works is un doubtedly the Rebellion Record, the official publication of the War Department. Volumes out of print, but THE TRIBUNE has managed to secure three complete sets (eleven volumes) and will send a set to any address on receipt of \$17. Address simply THE NATIONAL TRIB-



Old Fory Fisher .- "I declare, my son, this seems to be a splendid timepiece. I compared it with the big clock at the depot, and found it right to a second. What do you call it?"

Progressive Youth .- It's called a 'Waterbury,'

O. F. Pather .- "Where did you get it? has your mother been saving up her pin money to surprise you with a timekeeper? I know you've been wanting one for a good while, but I didn't think such a harum-scarum little rescall ought to be trusted with a watch."

Progressive Youth,-"No, mother didn't give it to me. She thinks as you do, that I'm too young and careless. So I just went to work and mised a club of 10 for THE NATIONAL TERBUNE, the great soldier's paper, and they sent me the watch. It was easy work. Every body likes the paper, and I was only a few hours earning my watch,"

THIS WEER'S ISSUE.

This week's paper begins with a graphic account by Gen. Howard of the sudden transfer of the Eleventh and Twelith Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the beleaguered Army of the Comberland-a "Stride of a Giant," Napoleon would call it. "Carleton" tells of the causes which brought about McClellan's downfall, and the accession of Burnside to the comcupied so much of our attention of late. It is all internationel law and usages, a tribute worthy of Mrs. Sherwood's genius, and adds much to the interest of the number. All the Departments in the paper are specially subscribers at

Two Cents a Week.

EACH COLUMN of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE contains as muci matter as a pamphlet. We give 58 of thes every week for two cents.

NOBODY IS TOO POOR to pay two cents a week for THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE, with its eight great pages and 58

broad columns of original matter. TWO CENTS

pays for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a week-It buys more and better reading matter than can be got in the usual 50-cent book. Nothing offered to the public is so cheap as THE NA-TIONAL TEIBUNE.

LIFE OF GEN. LOGAN.

Every mail that comes into THE NATIONAL ders for copies of "The Life of Gen. Logan," the flag of the Fifteenth Corps on the cover damage whatever. takes every old soldier's eye, and makes him a

sale of the book.

BRING IN RECRUITS.

The true Grand Army man will not content himself with merely belonging to some Post; with paying his dues promptly, and the performance of such duties as may be from time to time assigned to him. "Even so do the Phar-

True comradeship means much more than this, even as true soldiership meant much more than wearing the uniform and being present at

If a man feels that it is a good thing for him to belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, it is certainly good for others to do the same, and he should charge himself with the duty of bringing into camp every man who is worthy

The power of the Order for good increases in arithmetical ratio with its increase in numbers. If 10 men, holding the same views and devoted to the same object, will make an impression on the community, 20 will make three or fourfold the impression, and so on with ev.

If he is sure that the objects of the Order are elevated and noble, it is his prime duty to have as many men as possible unite to advance

If it is desirable that some comrades should join together to encourage the practice of charity, to help stay and comfort those who are tottering down life's decline, and to provide and care for the widows and orphans of those whose hands did their greatest work with musket and carbine a score of years ago, then it is desirable that all worthy comrades should be banded together for this grand duty.

If it is a good and patriotic thing to keep alive the love of country, and teach the younger generations by precept and example the nobility and righteousness of serving her with zeal, loyalty and courage, then the force of this teaching will be vastly enhanced by having engaged in it every man who played his part in the great struggle which tried men's souls, and sent the Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot skulking to the peaceful and attractive

The Order has in its ranks a quarter of a million comrades. This is an enormous number-a greater host than were in the camps of the Grand Army of the Potomac at any one time, It is twice as many as that army was ever able to bring into line of battle against the enemy, With this magnificent array, with its splendid organization, with motives and objects which commend themselves highly to the approval of people everywhere, it is doing daily and yearly an immense amount of good-very much more than any other organization of any kind in

Its power for usefulness-its ability to do good-to the country increases, as we have said before, in artihmetical ratio with every increase of membership. With a half million members it will be of fourfold more benefit to the country than with a quarter million.

It is therefore a patriotic duty to bring into it all who should belong. Every comrade owes it to the country that the Order shall be made as strong as possible, and he should charge himself with the duty of presenting to such of his soldier acquaintances as do not belong, arguments to induce them to enter the Order and aid in its beneficent and patriotic work.

There are at least 1,000,000 comrades yet alive. The statistics show that only about one in four of these are in the Grand Army. There should be at least 500,000 within the next year or two, and there will be, if all the comrades set about the work of recruiting with true

soldierly earnestness. Our new Commander-in-Chief-Gen. John S Kountz-will undoubtedly show astonishing ability in swelling the membership. He did amazing things in this direction when Commander of Forsyth Post and of the Department of Ohio, and if he is supported as he should be by the active efforts of every comrade in bringing in recruits, the Order will grow in the coming 12 months as it never grew before. Let every one help to bring this about.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

There is probably as little real excuse for the war which France has begun with China as there ever was for any hostilities which one nation forced upon another.

From the first France has made pretexts for fighting, and the more that China has conceded the more overbearing and unsatisfiable has France become. She began with a wholly unjustifiable invasion of Annam, which was mand. We have a well-written account of the directly under China's protection. The massacre of the Missourians at Centralia by Chinese were not prepared for war, -- and they those inhuman rascals, who afterwards won do not seem to be yet, -and they tried to conciliate and diplomatize. Their Prime Minis-Younger bands of robbers. This is by long ter made so humiliating a peace, in order to odds much the best and fullest account of avert war, that he narrowly escaped losing his that horrible affair that has ever appeared head. Still France would not desist, and made in print. A fine account of the capture of Ar. an arrogant appeal for 80,000,000 francs "inkansas Post follows, and the reminiscences. demuity," for her own offense. The Chinese, under the head of "Fighting Them Over," are still in no condition to fight, attempted to of unusual variety and interest. Mrs. Sher- parley or compromise. France promptly moved wood contributes a remarkably fine poem on upon their works, and has bombarded one city the gallant Ulric Dahlgren, whose fate has oc. after another, in the most direct defiance of

the aggressive course of the French with indignation that China would at last turn upon good, and all this excellence we furnish our her persecutor, and make him regret his swash-

> The "Great Middle Kingdom," has nearly one-third of the world's population inside its boundaries, and its people have an indifference of life, and an energy in accomplishing their purposes that ought to make them superb soldiers, if armed and drillied according to the methods of civilized warfare. The Chinese authorities have of late years bought some few fine gunboats of the English, and also many superb Krupp cannon and breech-loading rifles. Baitish, French, American and German officers have done a good deal of drilling of troops and instructing in the art of fighting ships. If these instructions here any fruit at all the French were likely undertaking a con-

before they got through with it. But the result of the first real engagement TRIBUNE has scores of letters containing or- at the important city of Foo-Choo does not sustain these hopes. The Chinese gunboats and or applications for agencies. Everywhere the batteries were knocked to pieces with the book is selling splendidly. The fac-simile of greatest of ease, while the French sustained no era-are indeed remedies for it, or have any

It is possible, still, that the French may, in purchaser. Comrades or their sons, wives or their attempt to penetrate farther into the indaughters, who have secured agencies are all terior, receive a disastrous check. Able mili- on. making nice little amounts every day by the tary adventurers, scenting the conflict from afar, are flocking into China from all the coun-

have been able to do great things with Chinese troops. In 1861 and thereabouts an American, named Ward, fought a magnificent campaign with native forces, and so, a little later, did Burgevine, another American, and Chinese

If the divided councils which have heretofore reigned in Pekin now give place to a determination to concentrate all energies for a real war, China, with her enormous population of 400,000,000, and her correspondingly immense resources, can, with the direction given by foreign adventurers, overwhelm any army that France can possibly send against her.

France's objects are the restoration of her military and diplomatic prestige, and the extension of her markets. She wants to regain some of the laurels lost in the conflict with Germany, and to find in China a market for for hers in Hindustan.

WESTERN LAND FRAUDS. Hon. H. M. Teller, the Secretary of the In terior, has turned his attention to the fraudulent land entries of the West, and is developing the iniquity of the thing with his characteristeric vigor and ability.

Everybody has felt that there were frauds eing perpetrated in the occupancy of the public domain, and it would be strange, indeed, if there were not. The enormous extent of our unsettled territory, its sparse population, the fewness of the officials in charge of it, and their necessary remoteness from the greater part of it, all invite fraudulent occupation.

the Public Land Office has addrest himself, at the instance of his superior, the Secretary of the Interior, to the work of uncovering and reforming the abuses shows that very thorough deter future transgressions of the kind.

| following figures: | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Fraudulent | Acres Illegall |
| States and Territories. Entries. | Fenced in |
| Arkansas 70 | **** |
| Dakota 460 | **** |
| Colorado 808 | 2,800,00 |
| California 139 | |
| New Mexico 827 | 1,500,00 |
| Minnesota 311 | |
| Washington Territory 109 | 8000 |
| Idaho 92 | |
| Nebraska 170 | 300,00 |
| Montana 24 | Not investigate |
| Wyoming 10 | 250,00 |
| Alabama 153 | **** |
| Wisconsin 10 | Vessi |
| Florida 71 | **** |
| Oregon 83 | 100 |
| Kansas 182 | 200,00 |
| Nevada | 60,00 |

tracts of our public domain bought up by either home or foreign speculators. This is a defeat of our steadfast design of having it furnish-free homes for multitudes of our people But it becomes an unendurable outrage when these lands are stolen away without even a pretense of paying for them.

up of Scotchmen who disdain to become even citizens of the country, and constantly revile its institutions-grabbing over 1,000,000 acresor enough to provide from 10,000 to 20,000 families with comfortable homes.

The Arkansas Valley Company has stolen another 1,000,000 acres, and individuals have plundered from 30,000 to 250,000 each. In many cases they have actually driven settlers off the stolen lands at the muzzle of the rifle.

This is the worst form of crime against the people. The public lands of the United Saates are a sacred heritage of all. They are more than mere property; they are a legacy to posterity, bought and consecrated by the blood and valor and suffering of the brave men who have fought the country's battles, and devoted their lives to making her great and prosperous. They are consecrated for homes, for roof trees and hearth altars of all the millions who can gather upon and draw support from them.

The men who steal these away, who absorb for themselves millions of acres that should furnish food and raiment, shelter, and the means of education to hundreds of thousands, commit an awful offense against the whole body of the people.

Secretary Teller's splendid crusade against eager interest by the whole country.

THE CHOLERA MICROBE,

It is pretty well settled that the cholera is communicated by a germ, or "microbe," as the scientists now term it, which is contained in the peculiar "rice-water discharges" from the bowels of those attacked by the disease.

These microbes have three forms. The first discovered were shaped like a period (.)-were mere dots in fact. The next observed were like little bars (--), while those discovered recently by Dr. Koch, and which are supposed to be most virulent in communicating the disease, resemble a comma (,) very much, and are called "comma-microbes" by their discoverer. These find their way into the drinking water of their victims, and when once in the stomach or bowels develop their specific poi-

sonous action, and produce all the characteristics of the terrible disease. As a rule, only persons of weak digestion are vulnerable to their attack. Being drunk in upon an empty stomach greatly favors their deadly work. This was settled in a definite way in 1861. A prison physician had put some

rice-water discharges in a drinking-water vessel and set it in the sun to observe the development of the cholera-microbes. Accidentally some 19 prisoners got hold of the vessel and drank the water. Five of them, whose digestion was known to be weak, died immediately of the cholera. The others, who had strong, active stomachs, were saved. It is believed that the reason the Chinese

escape the cholera, while it ravages Hindustan, is because they drink almost no cold water, but make tea their beverage, the boiling heat of microbes.

Careful experiment has determined that neither calomel, quinia, camphor, opium, nuxvomica, nor carbolic acid--all of which have been enthusiastically praised as cures for cholgood effect, except that quinia, being a tonic may help sustain the strength; opium, laudanum and camphor may ease the pain, and so

tries of civilization. In former times these only way to attack it is by acids. These have parture in the correspondence from the National circulation, and something of their character clusive lesson, and most people will agree with been found very efficacious. Nitric, sulphuric, Capital, by the publication of her "Woman's clearly set forth. This makes it not only a him. muriatic and tannic acids are speedily fatal to the microbe, and so is chlorine. Even vinegar and lemon juice (acetic and citric acids) seem to do much good, as well as strong essential oils, such as the oil of peppermint.

There is one thing that should be remembered all the time, and that is that a large portion of those swept off by the cholera are weak and debilitated persons, who are ready to succumb to any disorder. If they did not die by the cholera, they would probably in a little while die by typhoid fever, pneumonia, inflammation of the bowels, etc.

Dominating all this problem of special diseases is the great fact of vitality. If a person has a good stock of vitality, if he has lived according to the rules of health and not expended his powers in dissipation or wasted them by her products something like England has made | unwholesome or vicious practices, he will probably withstand any epidemic. If he has seriously weakened his system, he will probably pay the penalty by dying. If some epidemic happens to be raging, he will die of that; if not, he will die of some affection of the bowels, lungs, head, or heart-whichever part happens to be the weakest, or which has been subjected to the most strain or demoralization. Cholera, as well as all other diseases, can be best warded off by years of correct living.

AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

"Who ever reads an American book?" asked the Edinburg Review some decades ago. The gauntlet thus thrown down was taken up, as the older generation will remember, by the West, where the worst punishment visited upon The manner in which the Commissioner of | witty John Neal, of Maryland, who forthwith crossed the Atlantic, and from the very seat of English literature bore away the palm of originality. That, as we have said, was many years ago. No one for a moment thinks of raising work will be done, and the perpetrators of the | the question now. Not only are American frauds be treated in a way that will effectually | books eagerly sought abroad, but American authors are coming to be known and honored. The investigations have now occupied one | The truth is that the race of great English year, and the Commissioner's report shows the writers of fiction is dying out. Neither Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot, Bronte, Reade, Trollope nor Collins has left a successor. It is true, however, that among the minor English novelists of the present day there are many of decided talent, and first of these, in our opinion, is Besant, whose stories are thoroly pure and wholesome, and at the same time clever prominent men, the alleged object of which facturers make large profits, and takes several let us have a pamphlet on the baleful effects of a and entertaining. William Black, too, has was "to cultivate the dry, but fertile territory | millions of the silver we send to China to pay | too free use of Epsom salts, and sulphur and moachieved a great reputation, despite the wearying sameness of his style and subjects. He doubtless owes his fame to the skill with which he paints nature in her various moods, yet by far his strongest book, in our judgment, is "Sunrise," in which, notwithstanding its title, there is no landscape painting whatever. Aside It is certainly bad enough to have great from Besant and Black the only novelist that financial criminals into our own administrahas attracted special attention of late is Mr. Anstey,-a nom de plume,-who has written | fails or whose company does not pay dividends two remarkably-clever books-"Vice Versa." and "The Giant's Robe." The latter is a work of striking originality, genuine humor and strong dramatic power, and it warrants the expectation of still greater things from the Think of the Prairie Cattle Company-made | author. Upon this side of the water, on the other hand, we are able to produce a constantlyincreasing number of promising novelists. Leaving out of consideration authors of such established reputation as Henry James, W. D. Howells, Julian Hawthorne and Bret Harte, the list includes such brilliant names as those of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, George W. Cable, E. P. Roe, Frank Steckton, Marion Crawford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Grace Denio Litchfield, G. P. Lathrop, A. S. Hardy, Blanche

Howard, Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge, and Richard Henry Stoddard. Of these the one who has deservedly won the greatest reputation is unquestionably Mrs. Burnett, although her last novel-"Through One Administration"-was severely criticised. Her "Louisiana" is certainly equal in point of pathos to anything that George Sand ever wrote, and as we have had nothing play her original power in all its freshness. novelists is unquestionably Mr. Cable. He has popular success, and although the Creole dialect and idiom is but little understood in the North, the quaintness and prettynesses of his with Julian Hawthorne. As for Mr. E. P. Roe, it is universally conceded in literary circles characterization and form of construction, and | being sneered at. that his last production - "Nature's Serial Story"-now appearing in Harper's Monthly, is a work of remarkable symmetry and strength. His style is easy and graceful; familiar, yet never slovenly, and as he is still in the prime of manhood it is reasonable to expect that his future novels will be of still better quality. It is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, we believe, that Mr. Roe's novels have had a wider sale than those of any of his contemporaries. Frank Stockton is another author with a proming future. Up to the present time, it is true, he has not ventured beyond the limits of and to settle definitely where the blame lies. a short story, but it must be admitted by every-

Tiger" is capable of anything. that none of them ranks with Thackeray or Dickens, but it must be admitted that American literature has reached a stage when at any

NALISM.

advent of a really great American novelist.

time it would not be surprising to hear of the

The true, self-respecting journalists of the country, and the women everywhere, whose hopeful look is for a great enlargement of their sex's circle of activity and influence, are plunged in mourning by the death of Mrs tract that they might wish they had sublet | which is sufficient to destroy the life of the | Hudson, known to well-earned fame as Mary Clemmer. Hers was one of the brightest and purest intellects that ever graced the world of letters, and she fought a great battle, not for herself alone, but for all women who want to follow the careers that their abilities and their inclinations point out to them. She was a New York girl, and early showed a marked literary talent, which brought her the life-long friend-As the microbe itself, and the rice-water dis- Phebe Cary. She came to Washington the book itself is a complete list of the very best | had started into the race with him. Judge

Independent. These gave her a national reputa- ness man and advertiser. tion, and had a popularity never won by any similar correspondence. She made this kind of writing her profession, but it did not shut her out from other work of more permanent value. She wrote two novels of a very high order of excellence, and her occasional poems were gems of song and feeling that found a secure and permanent lodgement in the hearts of all who read them.

A couple of years ago she was united in marriage to Mr. Hudson, the owner of the Capital, of this city, and the union was an exceptionally

EUROPEAN METHODS OF JUSTICE. With all their fan-fare about "glory," "sentiment," "culture," etc., the Germans and French value money in a way that the Americans and English can hardly appreciate. English-speaking people are disposed to reverence great accumulations of money, because of the enormous power residing in such. The Germans and French, like the Belgians, Austrians, Italians, Dutch, and in fact nearly all Continental peoples, have a love of money which is implanted in them, and developed by numberless generations being forced to practice the closest saving. Every child is taught from the time it is taught anything that economy is one of the main duties and virtues of life. We see the effect of this continually manifested in their judicial proceedings. It is something like the places in the a man who kills another is a fine for shooting inside the corporation limits, while stealing an insignificant little mustang is punished by hanging to the nearest telegraph pole.

Whenever a German or French banker squanders the funds intrusted to his keeping, or the conductors of a corporation defraud the stockholders, or in any way those in places of trust take advantage of their position to swindle those who trust in them, the law is merci- tea. That is, we sell her \$1 worth of the proless. Bankers, presidents of companies, etc., sent to prison for years are incidents of by no means rare occurrence in French and German | us upon which the profit is great. England

of the Sahara." The shares were offered to the public at \$40 each. It was found that the thing was a fraud; one of the managers ran away, while the other was caught and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for five years.

It would be well if we could infuse some of the French and German rigor in dealing with tions. They look upon any man whose bank as necessarily a soundrel, and they make him demonstrate his innocence if he can. We have been in the bad habit of looking upon these men as unfortunate and deserving of our sympathy. A change is needed. The man who, through careless ignorance or wild speculation, wastes another man's substance should be put in the peniteniary.

SEWARD'S "90 DAYS." Is it not high time to quit flinging mud at the memory of Hon. Wm. H. Seward regarding that "crush-the-rebellion-in-90-days" remark? Mr. Seward knew precisely what he was saying, and the necessity for just such an utterance. He was the head of the State Department, and our diplomatic relations were in a very bad way. England, France, and Spain were eager to see this Nation go to pieces, and anxious to do anything sanctioned by international law to aid the rebels. Napoleon III was keep a firm countenance toward Europe, and use language that would deter those countries from interfering. When he talked about from her pen for more than a year past, it is crushing the rebellion in 90 days, he meant to domestic trouble, an insurrection which we Next to Mrs. Burnett the most fortunate of our | proposed to suppress, a matter which we felt entirely able to handle ourselves, and we proleaped at one bound into the full current of posed to do so without any outside interference whatever, which we did not intend to tolerate. So long as we talked confidently about being able to crush the rebellion in 90 days, or these shameless robbers will be watched with style have captivated the entire American pub. any other brief period, and went ahead as if lic. He is undeniably a writer of the purest | we meant to do it, it passed even Louis Napo-English, and in that respect is worthy to rank | leon's audacity to dare recognize the Southern Confederacy as a Nation. Mr. Seward was a wise man in his day and generation, and he that his novels show a steady improvement in | should be credited for his sagacity, instead of

HAVE YOU,

comrade, sent us in that new subscriber that we expected of you? Have you asked your acquaintances in regard to the paper, pointed out its many excellences, and asked them to send in their names and dollars? If you have not, we wish that you would immediately,

LOSS OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

Present appearances are strongly against the body that the author of the "Lady and the Commander of the Tallapoosa. His vessel was a steamer, while the other was a sailer. It Of the rest it is unnecessary for us to speak | was his business to keep out of the way. Furin detail. They are all well known and their | thermore, it is a war-vessel's business to take books have been popular successes. It is true care of herself in emergencies that might prove fatal to merchant vessels. They have heavy crews for that purpose, and during eaceful times these have no other business in the world than looking out for their ship. There may be some excuse for a lack of proper care by a crew of a dozen or less on a large col-A LOSS TO WOMANKIND AND TO JOUR- lier, but there can be little for 150 men on a

> trim man-of-war. The matter is aggravated by the night being clear and pleasant, and the water smooth. So far there does not appear to be the slightest excuse for the collision.

A UNIQUE VOLUME. H. P. Hubbard, proprietor of the mammoth International Newspaper Agency," at Hartford, Conn., has issued another of his unique books. It is a "Cosmopolitan Edition" of his catalog, printed on paper made up from newspapers received from over 100 different countries, and printed in 30 different languages. The papers were received in the ordinary ship of Samuel Bowles, Chas. Sumner, and | course of business, and all of them contained those two sweet singers of our land, Alice and advertisements inserted by Mr. Hubbard. The

Letters from Washington" in the New York | unique, but a very valuable book for the busi-

TO MAKE MONEY, send to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for an agency of the "Life of Gen. John A. Logan," the best | accrued pensions, 0; total, 1,534. selling book of the season.

It is a very dangerous concession to admit that any class of producers of the world's The deficiency will have to be made up from staples have the right to combine together to limit the production and interfere with the operations of the law of supply and demand; yet, if any are so justified, the petroleum producers are in the action they have taken to shut down on boring and pumping until prices are more encouraging than at present. There are already 40 million of barrels on top of the earth-a quantity more than the world will need, at the present rate of consumption, for more than three years, and the operators naturally feel that this is quite as much as they are called on to pay taxes, insurance, storage and interest upon. The price is down to about \$4 cents a barrel, and it is certainly wrong to go on pumping up this valuable product, and exhausting the great reservoirs of the earth, when many of the uses made of it are but little better than wasting. All the oil stored up in the underground caverns will some day urgently wanted, and it will be a crime against posterity to squander the supply now. About 850 firms and operatives have joined in the agreement to close down, so that we may look for an advance in the price of coal oil.

We have considerable trade with China which will be affected by hostilities between her and France. But, like most of our foreign trade the balance is on the wrong side. We sell the country every year about \$5,000,000 worth of goods-mainly ginseng, cotton cloth, machinery, and agricultural products, while we buy from her from \$20,000,000 to \$23,000,000 worth a year, of which about \$19,000,000 is ducts upon which we make the least profit, and pay her \$4 in cash for things she sells to manages, as usual, much better. She sells I'A Rhode Island woman has written a valuable Recently the French authorities had occa- China every year over \$100,000,000 worth of sion to look into a scheme managed by two goods-mostly those upon which English manu-China is an attempt to give the French merchants a greater share in the immense trade of 450,000,000 people.

IT is pretty dangerous to admit that good of any kind can come out of a mob's action, but | Brown, of Martin's Ferry, O., who wanted to go certainly since the outbreak at Cincinnati there has been a marked improvement in the administration of justice. Before the riot it took grind the giant-powder in a coffee mill fine enough over two months of legal filibustering and nonsensical delays to send Berner to the peni- world could not put Mr. Brown together again, tentiary, when he should have been sentenced to be hanged within 24 hours after his arraignment. In the four months since the riot there have been 19 murder trials, which have resulted in sentencing six men to be hangedthree to the penitentiary for life, and six for shorter terms, while the jury has disagreed in but two cases. The atmosphere about Cincinnati is much more wholesome than it was last

It is true that 92 per cent. of our farm products are consumed at home now. We would that they were all eaten by our own people; that we had enough operatives and mill-hands in this country to eat up every bushel of grain and pound of meat that our farmers raise. It costs on an average 40 cents for the Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Iowa or Nebraska farmer to send a bushel of grain to England, where someespecially ugly. It was Mr. Seward's duty to body can be found to buy and eat it. The farmer has to pay this cost of transportation and it is deducted from his legitimate profits. If there were enough wheat-eaters in this country to consume all the breadstuffs raised, the and then pour melted iron around it." Charles A. to be presumed that her next story will dis- state emphatically to Europe that this was a farmers would save the cost of carrying their products across the ocean.

A MAN, WHO was an insignificant instrument used to produce great results, died last week in Huntsville, Ala. It was Gen. Le Roy Pope Walker, the first Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis's Confederate Cabinet, and the officer who gave the order for the firing on Fort Sumter. Walker was the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed the present Constitution, that being the only official position he has held since the war. He was a man of mediocre abilities, and had not fate given him a bad, though temperary eminence, his passing away would not be worth mentioning in a newspaper paragraph.

THE SOCIETY of the Army of the Cumberland has issued elegantly-engraved invitations to the 16th annual Reunion, which will be held in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17 and 18. The local Executive Committee consists of Maj. D. D. S. Brown, Chairman; Col. John A. Reynolds, Col. enjoyed themselves." The common people of Eng-B. L. Hovey, M. D., Maj. E. H. Pratt and Capt. The Navy Department owes it to the country | W. W. Gilbert, with Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Sill, | 'a do it?" means did either he or she do it. Readto immediately begin a rigid investigation of Secretary. The Society's headquarters will be where all members are requested to report immediately on arrival.

THE returns at the commercial agencies show conclusively that the hard-times corner has been passed in the business world, and the commercial skies are brightening. The number of failures in the United States during the past week was 208, against 204 for the previous week, a most encouraging abatement in the volume of disaster. About 85 per cent. of the total number of failures reported were those of small concerns whose capital involved was less than \$5,000.

THE Georgia railroads tried the scheme of "making the traffic pay all that it would bear" Academy will not allow them to go to see the girls, this year with bad results all around. They were envious of the money the watermelon raisers were making, and so raised the freight \$40 a car load. Result-there were only 1,000 car loads shipt this year, where 2,400 were sent forward last year. It will be interesting to see the railroad people figuring up the "increased earnings" at the close of the year.

WHEN ex-Justice David Davis settled in Illinois as a lawyer, the whole bar, young and old, followed the custom of the times in lively drinking and gambling. He did neither, nor did he smoke, and before he had fairly reached middle life he had buried the last of those who heartaches are called "rats" and "turnbacks," charges in which it exists, are alkaline, the year after the war, and inaugurated a new de- newspapers all over the world, with their age, Davis seems to think this teaches a very con- things of life.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending Aug. 25, 1884, were as follows: Original, 725; increase, 365; re-issue, 379; restoration, 65; duplicate, 0;

THE New York and New England hay crod will be at least 30 per cent. less than last year.

TRIBUNETS.

the enormous corn crop of the West.

Boston Post: Inquirer asks: "What do insects ive on?" Dogs, mostly.

From the Troy Times : Nervous Boston Indies, left without male protectors in the house at night, make themselves secure by sprinkling the stairs with tacks,

Chicago Heruld : They are coming : Irving, Terry, Gray, Patti and a lot of other stars and impressarios are on their way to America. The American doilar will have to roost high.

A NEW VERSION. I never met a fractious goat, Especially when the field was wide, But that I ached for many a day, And always on the butted side,

A correspondent asks the Philadelphia Call if to s proper to dance with a married lady while her husband is looking on, and the Call answers: "Certainly. The dancing is sure to be proper under

Canada sends us every year several thousand ery valual le farm laborers and factory operatives, and we send her several hundred eashiers, county trersurers and confidential clerks. That's one part of the world with which the balance of trade seems People who blame the Greely folks for eating

each other after months of half and quarter rations

should remember how they feel themselves when dinner happens to be only a few minutes late. They frequently act as if they were ready to cat the cook and most of the family raw. Last Saturday Michael O'Brien, of Boston, was killed by being struck on the head with a spirit evel. The old lady said her experience showed her that a gun was dangerous even though it had

neither lock, stock, breech or barrel, and so it seems to be with alcohol. It is dangerous in any Merchant Transfer: "Well, John," said old man Jordan to his young friend, "you have just been married, I hear?" "Yes, sir," he answered with a Spring-morning smile, "just a month ago, and I want you to go up to dinner with me to-day."

"Have you got a cook?" "No." "Well, my boy, s'pose we go to a restaurant this time. You must remember I had a young wife once myself." work on the evils resulting from the continual use quinia, a habit that many people, especially those living in the country, are much addicted to. Now,

fellow can take any pleasure in that is not soon found out to be undermining his constitution. Many and various as have been the kinds of fools this world has seen in her long life, there always seems an opportunity for a man to distinguish himself by an entirely new departure in idiocy. This eason's novelties in fools includes Mr. Edward hunting, but could find no gunpowder in the house, There was, instead, some giant-powder for blasting purposes. It occurred to Mr. Brown that he could for use in his gun. The family will probably be able to repair the house, but all the Surgeons in the This did not meet public favor. Now Mr. C. C. Converse, a grammarian of some reputation, writes to the Critic to urge a combination of the two words which will be the desired sexless pronoun of the third person, singular number. We presume he would write the sentence we gave as an illustration

thus: "If either John or Jane had come on the

train thon would have found some one there to

meet thon, and we would have seen that thon en-

joyed thouself," This will never do. It is much

worse than the "hesh," "hizr," and "himr"

proposition, and will find no acceptance at all among ordinary or even extraordinary people. All the defaulting cashiers, book-keepers, treasirers, confidential cierks, etc., seem to be spiendid fellows, generous, unseifish, pious men, devoted to their families and friends. All they lack is honesty. If they had just enough honesty to sait down and save their other good qualities they would be invaluable to their employers and to society. After awhile, probably, it will occur to somebody that honesty is more desirable in a man who has the handling of the cash than any other quality or accomplishment that he can display, Then a new breed of "confidential" employees will be introduced, who may not be quite as showy fellows as their predecessors, but who can be found after the proprietor hints that he would like to

take a look at the books. The Irishman explained that the way they made cannon was to "take a hole the size they wanted, Hauek, of Idleville, Pa., wants a patent on a modification of the Irishman's idea. He says that one of the great sources of expense in gun-making is, that if a flaw occurs in any part of the process all the

money and time spent up to that moment is lost-Therefore, he first bores a steel tube the size of the red. If this tube is defective then only hat much time and labor is lost. If it is not defective a steel breech is put on and then about the tube and breech is run molten cast-iron or steel, as desired, to complete the shape of the gun. The patent is deemed valuable. Hauck has received an offer from the Dynamite Cannon Company, in which the Government is interested. He has also been ffered \$7,000 for the right to sell in Canada.

NEW PRONOUNS.

For a century or more grammarians have been onscious of "a long-felt want," which it seemed cumbent on them to supply. It was for a new singular pronoun, which would do duty for both sexes. We all know how clumsy it is to express ourselves grammatically in writting or speaking of a man and a woman in the same sentence. Thus we say: "If either John or Jane had come on the train he or she would have found some one there to meet him or her, and we would have seen that he or she enjoyed himself or herself." The only way that many avoid this clumsiness is by saying in deflance of grammar "they would have found some one there to meet them, and we would have seen that they land get over the difficulty in their dialects by using "'a" to mean either man or woman. "Did ers of Wm. Black's charming novels will remember continual instances of this use of a convenient neular pronoun. Some years ago a grammarian auggested a new series of pronouns to be made by ombining both the masculine and feminine, thus; Nominative-Hesh, to mean he or she,

Possessive-Hizr, to mean his or hers, Objective-Himr, to mean him or her.

DARLING SOLDIER BOYS.

A Quakeress used to say in her sermons that there were three follies of men which always mazed her. The first was their climbing trees to hake fruit down, when, if they only waited a little, it would fall of its own accord; the second was, that they should go to war to kill each other, when if they but waited they would all die naturally, and the third was that they should run after women, which if they would not do, the women would run after them. This last assertion seems to be supported by the experience of the Cadets at West Point, who are pursued by their feminine admirers as eagerly as any watering-place belle is by her suitors. The regulations of the Military so the girls come to see them, and come in such numbers that there is an average of three girls present for each Cadet, all the time during the "flirtation season." It costs the girls an average trip of something like 1,000 miles to see the daring little fellows in all their glory of white pantaloons and brass-buttoned coats, and they can be with them but a little while at a time, for the rules are as strict as those of a female seminary. At 10 p. m., sharp, a stern Corporal steps to the door of the dancing-hall and plays a "retreat" on a drum, when the girls must immediately depart for their hotels, and vigilant sentinels make sure that no Cadet steals after some particularly seductive harmer who has carried his heart away with her. An unwritten law, executed with much severity by the young ladies themselves, denies a girl more than two seasons at the Point. Those who come for the third time to the scene of past love and and snubbed by their sisters who have succeeded

them, as creatures entirely too greedy for the good